

### Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

#### Listing of Claims:

1-31 (Canceled)

32. (New) A method for treating a lesion in an animal, said animal having at least one blood vessel that carries blood to said lesion, comprising:

- (i) locating said blood vessel;
- (ii) administering a treatment composition comprising a photodynamic agent selected from the group consisting of hematoporphyrin, an aminolevulinic acid, a porphyrin, a mercocyanine, a porphycene, porfimer sodium, a verteporfin, Photofrin II™, PH-10™, a chlorin, a zinc phthalocyanine, a purpurin, and a pheophorbide, said photodynamic agent being suitable for photodynamic therapy;
- (iii) after step (ii), applying energy to said blood vessel, of a type and in an amount sufficient to reduce the rate of blood flow through said blood vessel; and
- (iv) after step (iii), applying energy to said lesion, of a type and in an amount sufficient to excite said photodynamic agent.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein the animal is a human.

34. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein said lesion is an age related macular degeneration associated choroidal neovascularization in a human.

35. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein said treatment composition is administered intravenously as a rapid bolus.

36. (New) The method according to claim 35, wherein said intravenous administration of said treatment composition is followed by intravenously administering a saline flush.

37. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein said treatment composition is administered by intravenously infusing said treatment composition over a predefined time interval.

38. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein step (iii) is performed after a pre-defined time interval following step (ii).

39. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein the application of energy to said blood vessel in step (iii) reduces the blood flow through said blood vessel and thereby reduces the rate at which said treatment composition exits said lesion.

40. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein said treatment composition is administered using a heat-sensitive liposome.

41. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein said locating of said blood vessel is carried out using fluorescent dye angiography comprising:

- (a) administering a visualizing composition comprising a fluorescent dye;
- (b) applying energy of a type and in an amount sufficient to cause said fluorescent dye to fluoresce as said fluorescent dye flows through the blood vessel; and
- (c) obtaining at least one angiographic image of the fluorescent dye in the blood vessel sufficient to locate said blood vessel that carries blood into said lesion.

42. (New) The method according to claim 41, wherein said fluorescent dye is indocyanine green dye.

43. (New) The method according to claim 32, further comprising prior to step (iv) confirming that the lesion is at least partially filled with said treatment composition.

44. (New) The method according to claim 43, wherein, said step of confirming that the lesion is at least partially filled with said treatment composition, comprises:

- (a) administering a fluorescent dye with the treatment composition;
- (b) applying energy of a type and in an amount sufficient to cause said fluorescent dye to fluoresce; and

(c) obtaining at least one angiographic image of the fluorescent dye in the blood vessels.

45. (New) The method according to claim 44, wherein said fluorescent dye is indocyanine green dye.

46. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein:

(a) prior to step (iii), there is an additional step of administering a radiation absorbing dye suitable for dye-enhanced photocoagulation; and

(b) thereby step (iii) results in dye enhanced photocoagulation of said blood vessel.

47. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein said administering of radiation absorbing dye is achieved by said radiation absorbing dye forming part of said treatment composition.

48. (New) The method according to claim 47, wherein said radiation absorbing dye is indocyanine green dye.

49. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein:

(a) prior to step (iii), there is an additional step of administering a radiation absorbing dye suitable for dye-enhanced photocoagulation;

(b) thereby step (iii) results in dye enhanced photocoagulation of said blood vessel;

- (c) prior to step (iii), there is another additional step of approximating or confirming that the lesion is at least partially filled with said treatment composition; and
- (d) said confirming that said lesion is at least partially filled with said treatment composition comprises:
  - (I) administering a fluorescing dye;
  - (II) applying energy of a type and in an amount sufficient to cause said fluorescing dye to fluoresce as said fluorescing dye flows through the blood vessels comprising said lesion; and
  - (III) obtaining at least one angiographic image of the fluorescing dye in the blood vessels comprising the lesion.

50 (New) The method according to claim 49 wherein said administering of fluorescing dye and administering of radiation absorbing dye are achieved by said fluorescing dye and said radiation absorbing dye forming part of said treatment composition.

51 (New) The method according to claim 50, wherein said fluorescing dye and said radiation absorbing dye are indocyanine green dye.